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PART III—Section 3

NOTIFICATIONS RELATING TO LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT AND PLANNING SECRETARIAT.

Dated 28th March 1953.

No. L. 22315—Ml 59-52-52. In pursuance of Section 19 of the Mysore Town Municipalities Act, 1951 (Mysore Act No. XXII of 1951), the name of person elected as Councillor of the Town Municipal Council of Hole-Narsipur from the XV Division of the Town Municipality at the bye-election held on 4th March 1953, is hereby notified.

Sl. No.	Name of person	Division No.
1.	Sri S. C. Suryanarayana Chetty ...	XV

By Order and in the name of the Rajpramukh,

G. V. K. RAO,
Secretary to Government,
Local Self-Government and
Planning Departments.

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OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT, TOWN, MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, RAMANAGARAM.

Notification dated 26th March 1953.

No. H. C. 16-1—52-53. It is hereby notified for the information of the inhabitants of Ramanagaram Town under section 62 (b) of the Town Municipal Act 1951, that the Council have resolved at their meeting held on 30th June 1952, to bring into force in this Town the Bye-laws regulating the Licensing of Shaving and Hair-dressing Saloons framed by Government in their Order No. L. 14835—M.L. 82-51-26, dated 17th March 1952. The Bye-law is herewith appended. The Bye-laws are kept in the office for inspection by the public on all working days during the office hours from 11 A.M. to 5 P.M. Any inhabitant of this Town objecting to the adoption of these Bye-laws or giving suggestion with respect to the Bye-laws may prefer his objection in writing to the President within one month from the date of publication of this notification. Any objection or suggestion received after the due date will not be taken into consideration.

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BYE-LAWS FOR SHAVING AND HAIR DRESSING SALOON

1 (*a*) Any person wishing to use any premises as a barber shop or hair dressing saloon within the limits of Ramanagaram Town Municipality shall apply for a license with license fees of Rs. 2 to the President of the Municipal Council, who may grant the license applied for or require the applicant to effect such improvements as in the President's opinion are necessary, before his application can be considered or may refuse to grant the license if, in his opinion, the premises are unsuitable for the purpose.

(*b*) Applications shall be made to the President within one month of the commencement of each official year for renewal of all licenses granted under these bye-laws.

2 No person shall use any premises as a barber shop or hair dressing saloon unless they have a floor space of not less than 10 feet by 8 feet and a height of not less than 10 feet, with proper lighting and ventilation and unless they are constructed of masonry or of such other materials as may be approved by the President, in consultation with the District Health Officer, and every part thereof is constructed of non-inflammable material.

3 Each barber shall display his license in a conspicuous part of his shop so that it may be readily seen by the public.

4 Every person in charge of such premises shall cause every part of the floor in such premises be paved or otherwise made impervious and such flooring shall at all times be kept in good order and repair. He shall cause every part of the walls of the premises to be lime-washed at least twice in a year in the months of April and October or more often, if so required by the President.

5 All basins for washing and all sinks and washing places on the premises shall be efficiently drained by pipes

6 The floor shall be swept at least three times a day (1) before commencement of the work (2) at noon, and (3) at the close of each day's work followed by a wash with disinfectant solution.

7 All tables and other articles of furniture shall have smooth and even surfaces and shall be washed and cleaned daily and kept free from accumulations of hair, dirt and filthy substances.

9 All hair and sweepings shall be collected at frequent intervals and deposited in moveable sanitary bin made of galvanised iron or other equally suitable and impervious materials with a close fitting covering lid and emptied into the Municipal dust-bin as often as necessary.

9 Within or adjoining the premises, a washing place with sufficient water shall be provided and any vessel utilised for the storage of water shall be kept scrupulously cleaned and covered with mosquito covers.

10 The premises shall be provided with means for securing a supply of boiled water for the purpose of sterlising implements and washing the appliances in daily use.

11 Razors and other instruments used for a customer shall be rendered safe immediately after such use by being thoroughly cleaned and dipped for at least two minutes in boiling water or in a disinfecting solution as may be approved by the Municipal President in consultation with the District Health Officer.

12 Every shaving mug and brush shall be thoroughly rinsed in hot water or other disinfecting solution as may be approved by the President after each occasion they are used during the course of the day. No shaving stick or soap shall be directly applied to the face for shaving.

13 At the end of each day every brush, towel, apron, comb and other implements used in the premises shall be sterlised by being immersed in boiling water or disinfected in such manner as may be approved by the President in consultation with the District Health Officer.

14 Alum or any other similar mater al used to stop the flow of blood shall be applied in powdered or liquid form only. Noperson shall use powder puffs, lump Alum, sponge or finger bowls in a barber shop or hair-dressing saloon.

15 Utmost cleanliness shall be observed by the barbers in their work. They shall wear clean clothes and wash their hands thoroughly with soap and water after serving each customer. The hands of a barber or operator shall, after the customer is served, in addition to being washed with soap and water, be dipped for not less than two minutes in such disinfectant as may be approved by the District Health Officer.

16 No barber who is suffering from an infectious skin disease or any other infectious ailment shall be allowed to attend customers or to be present on Licensed premises.

17 No leper or any other person suffering from any visible skin disease, open sore or any loathsome or dangerous disease shall be admitted or be served in such premises.

18 Each shop or saloon shall keep for daily use not less than six towels and six aprons.

19 Whoever commits a breach of any of the above bye-laws shall, on conviction be punished with fine which may extend to Rupees fifty.

Notification dated 23rd—24th March 1953.

No. H.C. 47—52-53. It is hereby notified for the information of the inhabitants of Ramanagaram Town under Section 62 (*b*) of the Town Municipalities Act, 1951, that the Municipal Council have resolved in their monthly meeting held on 27th February 1952, to introduce the model Bye-laws regulating the erection of buildings and the construction and maintenance of privies, cess-pools. The Bye-laws are herewith appended. Any person objecting to the introduction of the said Bye-laws or any suggestion, may within one month from the date of this notification prefer their

hours on all working days. Objections or suggestions received after the due date will not be considered.

Bye-laws regulating the erection of buildings and the construction, maintenance of privies, cess-pools, etc., in Ramanagaram Town Municipality.

Notice to be given.—The notice to be given to the Municipal Council under sub-section 112 shall be addressed to the President, Municipal Council and shall be in the form prescribed by the Municipal Office.

2. *Plans to be furnished.*—Such notice shall be accompanied by a site plan in duplicate of the land on which the structure is proposed to be built, drawn to a scale of not less than 20 feet to an inch, showing—

(*a*) the position, nature and use of all existing buildings thereon, and of the proposed building, and all appurtenant out-buildings;

(*b*) the area to be occupied by the building and out-buildings on the land;

(*c*) the position of latrines or privies, and the proposed method of drainage;

(*d*) the number of the lot and the name or number of the block and street or road in which the land is situated;

(*e*) the names (if any) or description of adjacent roads, streets, bridges, culverts or buildings; and

(*f*) where the building proposed to be erected abuts a road, the breadth of such road as measured between the outer edges of the drain, if any, and the line of building on **both sides:**

Provided that in the case of buildings of less than Rs. 500 in value, it shall be sufficient for the site plan to show to the satisfaction of the President, without scale, the size of the proposed building and its position on the land, together with the position on the land with reference to adjacent buildings or lands.

3. The plan required to be produced under Section 112 of the Mysore Town Municipalities Act, 1951, shall be in duplicate and drawn to a scale of not less than 8 feet to an inch showing—

(*a*) the plan of the ground floor and of each other floor, if any, with sections and elevations on the same scale;

(*b*) the levels of the foundation and lowest floor or plinths, with reference to the level at the centre of the adjacent roads or streets and level of the site;

(*c*) the depth and thickness of the foundation;

(*d*) the height and thickness of the plinth or basement walls, and of the walls above the plinth.

(*e*) the thickness of the floor or floors and the dimensions and structure of the roof;

(*f*) the position of the line or frontage of the proposed building with reference to the adjacent side drain of the street or road which the building faces or if there be no such side drain, with reference to the central line of the street or road:

Provided that in the case of buildings of less than Rs. 500 in value, it shall be sufficient to show in writing to the satisfaction of the President the levels at which the foundation and lowest floor are proposed to be laid.

The license and the approved plan shall always be available on the spot for inspection by the Municipal authorities.

4. The plan of every building of more than Rs. 500 in value, shall be accompanied by a specification showing the nature and description of the materials to be used in the construction of the various parts thereof including the dimensions of all beams, bressummers posts, pillars and columns.

5. *Prohibition of certain sites.*—No foundation of a new building intended for human occupation shall be constructed on a site which has been filled up with or used as a place for depositing excrementitious matter or the carcases of dead animals or other filthy or offensive matter until such matters shall have been properly removed to the satisfaction of the Municipal Council or shall, in its opinion, have become innocuous.

6. *Location of the building.*—In no new building shall the foundation of the external wall along the street be located less than 1½ feet from the edge of the street including the drain.

7. *Foundation of walls.*—The footings of the walls and the posts of the ground floor of the building proposed to be erected should rest on the solid ground or upon a sufficient thickness of concrete or upon some solid and sufficient substructures as a foundation:

Provided that where a solid rock is met with, at or near the surface of the site of such building, that is, within three feet of the level of the base of the wall, the footings may be omitted if the surface of the rock be properly and sufficiently cleaned and stepped or jagged to receive the first course of masonry.

8. *Plinth.*—The height of the plinth shall, in the case of buildings which are to be built nearer to a street be not less than 1½ feet above the level of the street on which it abuts and in the case of buildings which are to be built farther to a street, it shall not be below such height as may be fixed by the Municipal Council.

9. *Insertion of damp proof courses.*—In the case of buildings which, in the opinion of Municipal Council, are likely to be damp on account of the high level of the subwater in the site, if the Municipal Council deems it necessary, damp proof courses which shall consists of stone slabs aid in cement vitrified bricks or any other durable material impervious to moisture shall be laid between the foot of the walls of the ground floor and the top of basement which shall be above the level of the adjoining ground.

10. *Chimney.*—Every person erecting a chimney, shall so construct it that the upper outlet shall be at least 5 feet above the roof of the house.

11. *Height and area of the room.*—(*a*) The minimum height of every room intended to be inhabited in a building except a room in the roof, thereof, shall be not less than 8 feet from the floor to the ceiling.

(*b*) The room in the roof shall have an average height of 7 feet from the floor to the ceiling.

(*c*) The ground area of a dwelling room shall not be less than 64 sq. feet and no room shall be built which is less than 30 sq. feet in superficial area.

Explanation.—A partition wall not more than 4 feet high in a room shall not be considered to divide that room so as to make it into two rooms.

12. *Ventilation.*—Every such room shall be provided with ventilation by means of doors and windows, which open directly on to external air spaces not less than two and a half feet in width and which have an aggregate of openings not less than one-tenth of the superficial area of that side of the room, which faces an open space;

Provision shall be made for openings in this room so as to provide a current of air whenever desirable, and an opening for foul air, shall always be kept near the top of the room.

13. *Height of the building.*—No person erecting a building which abuts on a street, shall so construct it that any point of it is at a height greater than twice the width of the street immediately in front of it, including open spaces, if any, provided that nothing in this bye-law shall debar any person from reconstructing any building which had stood within two years on the same site, on the model of and with the same dimensions as the original building.

14. *Aerial projections.*—No person who constructs, alters or adds to a building within the meaning of Section 112 of the Mysore Town Municipalities Act, 1951, shall project aerially, beyond the limits of his site, any part of his buildings, temporary or permanent so as to make it encroach upon or overhang any municipal road or lane, or the margin thereof or any other municipal land except to the extent to which permission may expressly be granted by the Municipal Council.

15. All water spouts to drain roof or other water shall be led down to the ground touching the wall and shall not be so constructed as to discharge water to the inconvenience or annoyance of passer-by, or to the damage of Municipal property.

16. No shutters of stables or other building shall be so constructed as to project on municipal land when left open.

17. *Inspection.*—For the purpose of facilitating inspection, the following shall be recognised stages in the construction of any building:—

(i) digging for the foundation;

(ii) filling in the foundation and raising the basement walls;

(iii) superstructure, and
(iv) all subsequent work.

18. The Health Inspectors and the Executive Officer of the Municipality shall be competent to inspect buildings under construction at all reasonable hours during the day and where a license has been granted to satisfy themselves that the work under progress is in conformity with the terms of the license and not contrary to the bye-laws.

19. *Drainage to be provided in certain cases.*—In localities where facilities for drainage and daily conservancy have not been created on account of such localities not having been taken up for laying them out into house sites, no dwelling houses shall be constructed unless sufficient facilities for drainage and daily conservancy are provided by the owner of the land to the satisfaction of the Municipal Council.

20. *Area of the site built upon.*—As a rule, on all sites measuring 100′ × 100′ or more, on more than half the site shall be built upon. In other cases no more than two-thirds of the site shall be built upon. In the case of sites and houses abutting upon the roads hereunder specified, the Municipal Council may, in its discretion, allow a large extent than half or two-thirds to be built upon. Houses shall not ordinarily be built contiguous to each other, except when the width of the site is less than 40 feet. Wherever practicable a minimum clear space as fixed by the Municipal Council shall be left between every two houses. The minimum in no case shall be less than five feet wide.

21. *Prohibition of mud walls.*—Within the town limits no wall of any building shall, except with the permission of the Municipal Council, be made of mud alone.

22. *Building plot to be levelled.*—The building plot of every building shall be levelled in such manner that rain water may rapidly drain off into a water course of a municipal drain.

23. *General.*—No building site shall be surrounded by a hedge of lantana, aloe, prickly pear or other objectionable plant, or by a fence of barbed iron wire.

24. No pits shall be excavated in the sites allotted for building dwelling houses.

25. Every house shall have a decent frontage and no perishable or inflammable material shall be used for construction.

26. No person shall construct over a privy, new or old, any room or structure of any description except another privy, or a bathing place or bath room.

27. If any person has any doubt or difficulty as to the true intent or meaning of any matter connected with these bye-laws or the requirements thereof, he may, before giving notice in writing, of his intention to erect or re-erect any building, apply to the President who shall upon receipt of such application, give the said person within a week such information as in the circumstances may be necessary.

28. *Notice of Completion of Building.*—Every person who shall erect a building shall, within one month after the completion of the erection of such building deliver or send or cause to be delivered or sent to the President at his office, notice in writing of the completion of the erection of such building.

29. *Special Conditions to Individual Cases.*—Notwithstanding anything contained in these bye-laws it shall be within the discretion of the Municipal Council to attach special conditions to individual cases under Section 112 (2) provided that they are not inconsistent with the provisions of the Act.

30. Every place, other than a water closet or bath room, situated within any house, building or enclosure and habitually used for the purpose of nature or for keeping human excreta, shall be considered to be a privy or latrine within the meaning of this bye-law.

31. Every person who shall erect a new building as Chattrams, Agraharams and tenements, etc., shall, in connection with such buildings construct such number of privies and in such manner as shall be prescribed in each case by the Municipal Council:

Provided the number of privies shall not, in any case, be less than two, one for men and another for women.

32. A person who shall construct a new privy, whether in connection with a building or not, shall construct such

33. The floor of every latrine shall be made of cement or of asphalt or of bastard asphalt and laid on a bed of concrete, three inches thick, and shall be so sloped, drained and constructed as to carrying away the fluid with facility into the latrine drain.

34. Every latrine shall be provided with a seat so made as to compel the excreta to fall entirely into a suitable pan or receptacle of sufficient capacity placed beneath it.

35. The walls and other masonry of the building shall be stone in chunam mortar and plastered with cement of half inch in thickness, from the floor level up to the height of two feet above the seat level.

36. Every latrine shall be provided with a separate entrance, if required by the Municipal Council for the entry of scavengers for the purpose of conservancy.

37. Every latrine shall be provided with a 'U' shaped cemented drain sufficiently large, well laid and water-tight to prevent its contents from overflowing or stagnating or soaking into the ground. Such drains shall terminate with an iron pipe so that the contents of the drain may fall directly into a receptacle or a Municipal drain.

38. All such drains shall be so constructed as to discharge their contents in a proper manner—

(i) into a municipal drain approved by the Municipa Council;

(ii) into a movable receptacle or bucket kept in the cistern constructed at the extremity of the drain approved by the Municipal Council.

39. Every person who shall construct a cesspool in connection with a privy, shall construct such a cesspool in such a manner, and in such a position as to afford ready means of access to such cesspool and of removing the contents thereof and in such a manner and in such a position as to admit of the contents of such cesspool being removed therefrom and from the premises to which such cesspool may belong without being carried through any dwelling house or public building or any building in which any person may be or may intend to be employed in any manufacture, trade or business.

40. Every person who shall construct a cesspool, shall construct the same upon such site or in such manner and with such materials only as shall be approved of by the Municipal Council.

41. He shall construct such cesspool in such a manner that it shall have a capacity of not less than ten cubic feet and in any case where there are more than three seats in the privy, in such a manner that it shall have a capacity of not less than three cubic feet for every seat in such privy.

42. Whoever contravenes any of the provisions of bye-laws Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28 and 30 to 41 shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

ABDUL KHALAK,
1940 *President.*

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT, TOWN MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, TUMKUR.

Notification dated 25th March 1953.

No. H.C. 75—52-53. It is hereby notified under Section 48 (3) of the Mysore Town Municipalities Act, 1951, for the information of the inhabitants of the Tumkur Town, that the Municipal Council, Tumkur, have resolved at their General Meeting held on 31st January 1953, to introduce in the municipal limits, the undermentioned bye-laws and rules drafted by the Council on the basis of the concerned Model Rules and Bye-laws made by the Government in exercise of the powers conferred by appropriate sections in the *Mysore Gazette*, under notification noted against each bye law and rule.

Objections or suggestions, if any, reasonably to the introduction of the Bye-laws and Rules, under this Notification may be preferred in writing to the President, Town Municipal Council, Tumkur, within one month from the date of this notification; after that date objections or suggestions will not be considered.

Draft Bye-laws and Rules referred to in this notification are available in the Municipal Office for inspection during the office hours on working days.

1. Bye-laws regulating the use of Public Bathing